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GERMANS HURL BACK ALL ENEMY ATTACKS ON NORMANDY FRONT

Reich Forces Penetrate Into Eterville—Fierce Street-Fighting Raging

Domei

BERLIN, July 12.—Wherever the Anglo-Americans had launched attacks in Normandy during the past 24 hours, they were repulsed and their local penetrations ironed out, authoritative German quarters pointed out today. German defense was highly successful along the front south of Caen to the west coast of the Cotentin Peninsula. At the beginning of the sixth week of the invasion the enemy divisions are still standing where they stood in the first days after the beginning of the invasion.

While the American 1st and British 2nd armies had hitherto been operating more or less independently in their sectors, General Bernard Montgomery, for several days now, has been synchronizing the action of these two armies.

Yesterday Montgomery's army launched a general offensive all along the front against the German forces in Normandy. He has at his disposal, besides 32 fully-equipped crack divisions, numerous army troops, an immense amount of heavy armor and fire support from numerous warships but also the protection of several thousand close-range bombers as well as numerous battleplane and fighter squadrons whose task is to paralyze deployment of German reserves in the interior.

The heaviest defensive battle yesterday raged southwest of Caen, north and northwest of St. Lo and in the area between Vire and the swamps of Prairie Marecageuses de Gorges.

On the extreme eastern wing the British failed to reach the Caen-Troarn road. After suffering severe losses they were forced to halt at the village of Colonbelles.

Germans Penetrate Eterville

Between Odon and Orne a rapid alternation of thrusts and counter-thrusts developed. After recapturing the town of Maltot, the Germans penetrated into Eterville and from the cover of the ruins warded off all British counter-attacks. Fighting for Eterville lasted throughout the night and gained in violence this morning. About 60 British tanks were destroyed yesterday in fierce street fighting.

The village of Eterville between Odon and Orne during the past 24 hours changed hands four times and at present hand-to-hand fighting is raging in the ruins of the village.

Attempts made by the British troops last night to gain the important Height 112 located between Baron and Esquay were foiled with heavy casualties to the enemy. German howitzers this morning pounded British infantry and tank deployments at Baron at point-blank range and dispersed the British troops preparing to advance southward.

Although the force of the enemy attack is still from the left wing of the British 2nd army, the right wing also yesterday developed intense activity indicating the possibility of an impending shifting of focal points of attack.

Yesterday, the enemy started to attack in strong force on an eight kilometer wide front running along Juvigny-Hotto-Lingraye. They were repulsed with severe losses.

St. Lo Stands Firm

The American large-scale attack against St. Lo from the north on a broad front was also foiled in face of stubborn Germany resistance.

Northeast of St. Lo the Americans had prepared their fresh thrusts with 13 hours of drumfire against the foremost German lines and against deployment areas in order to open a way toward the south.

When General Omar Bradley's troops started the attack this forenoon bitter fighting developed north of the national highway leading from Bayeux to Caen. No details are yet available regarding these operations.

The Americnas suffered such severe losses in men and material that they were compelled to suspend fighting in the evening hours to make arrangements for defense along the entire front.

In this region the Americans attacked 12 times within ten hours and were beaten off 12 times by German paratroops. German counter-attacks southwest of Sainteny led to the capturing of important ground and enemy breaches south of Sainteny were sealed off on the line between Auxais and La Roserie.

The enemy lost 104 tanks in the battle yesterday besides many armored transports and material which were either captured or destroyed.

In the sector between the big swamps on the western coast, pressure from the right wing of the American 1st army was increased and renewed fighting is in progress for the oft-mentioned Forest de Montcastre and heights south and southwest of La Haye du Puits.

Another Huge Batch Of People Evacuate Raided London Areas

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 12.—The evacuation of the citizens of London during the past days has assumed large proportions, reports the London correspondent of the Goteborgs Handels-och Sjofartstidning. On Tuesday, alone, 40,000 mothers and children left the capital. On Wednesday, the departure of 16,000 more persons was planned. The evacuees will mostly be accommodated in the northern parts of the country. The News Chronicle writes in this connection that the effect of the flying bombs was tremendous as the number of destroyed houses is large in comparison with the number of bombs employed.

INVASION VESSELS HIT BY LUFTWAFFE

Keep Up Effective Operations With Attacks on Enemy Ship, Embarkation Points

Domei

BERLIN, July 12.—While enemy air activity over Normandy was weak, strong fighter and bomber formations of the Luftwaffe today continued effective operations over the invasion area with attacks on enemy ships and disembarkation points.

Last night fast German fighter-bombers dropped explosives on ships at anchor as well as vessels approaching Seine Bay. Explosions and fires were observed on these targets and a large enemy fuel depot was seen to be in flames.

German planes carried out a low-level attack yesterday against Anglo-American troops and tank concentrations and gun positions and strafed enemy columns.

Eight enemy planes were shot down and several others severely damaged in the course of dogfights which ensued when German machines intercepted enemy bombers and fighters attempting to penetrate deeply into northern France.

Germans knocked out 104 enemy tanks and 15 anti-tank guns yesterday on the invasion front.

The battle in Normandy increased in violence yesterday. The centers of action were situated southwest of Caen, north of St. Lo and on the Cotentin peninsula as well as in the area between the Vire and Sainteny.

After S.S.-tank grenadiers had succeeded in repulsing the British southwest of Caen from Maltot in a northerly direction and in reconquering the village of Eterville, the British command employed one infantry division and one tank brigade to recapture the place in a fresh counter-thrust. Bitter street fighting developed at Eterville in the afternoon lasting until night.

Further troop deployments near Vetson, Baron and south of Carpiquet seem to indicate that the British intend to launch a large-scale pincer movement. They were however, so effectively shelled by German artillery that the planned thrust into the German flank collapsed before being able to fully develop. Out of 60 British tanks 38 were destroyed near Eterville.

A severe setback was suffered by the enemy in the course of large-scale American attack from the north against St. Lo. Besides some breaches of local importance, which were immediately sealed off, the Americans gained no ground. They suffered so severe losses in men and material that they were compelled to suspend the fighting toward evening and make arrangements for defense along the entire front.

The operations between the Vire and Sainteny were particularly lively. The Americans advanced south in the Trute basin and gained a few kilometers. A German tank group advancing in a northerly direction, dispersed two American divisions and inflicted serious losses on the Americans. German tank groups in energetic attacks gained several kilometers of ground in a northerly direction. More than 1,000 prisoners were taken and considerable quantities of arms including 19 heavy tanks were captured.

VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM GIVEN RUSSIA BY U.S. AT MONETARY MEET

Final Answer on Question of Stabilization Fund Quota of Soviets Demanded

Domei

LISBON, July 12.—Reflecting the rankling disharmony at the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, particularly over the question of quotas, the American delegation lodged a virtual ultimatum with the representatives of the Soviet Union today, demanding a final answer on its decision regarding its monetary contribution to the fund, according to a Bretton Woods dispatch.

It was disclosed that the Soviet Union was originally assigned under the tentative draft of the International Currency Stabilization fund a quota of $1,000,000,000, but as the membership in the executive council is determined by the amount of the quota contributed, the Soviet Union has been demanding an increase in its quota.

Moreover, reliable sources at Bretton Woods further disclosed that in view of the fact that the territories of the Soviet Union had been ravaged during the course of the present war, the Soviet delegation has demanded that a part of this quota be contributable in credit.

The American delegation revealed its willingness to increase the quota of the Soviet Union providing that it publish its gold holdings and gold production.

Unimpeachable conference sources said that the Soviet reply to this ultimatum might be expected before nightfall. While this source also added that it was hopeful that the answer will be favorable, the statement of the Soviet delegation that the language barrier is preventing the smooth progress of the conference reflects the increasing difficulties and differences of opinion at the International Monetary Conference.

India Demands Credit Payment

At the conference, representatives of the Indian delegation yesterday demanded that England pay out the credits which India still had in London, according to reports from Bretton Woods.

The Indian representative charged that India had granted England so many credits that it was now in a position of a "multimillionaire who could not even afford to hire a taxi."

Conference heads regarded this demand as outside the scope of the problems discussed at the Conference. Lord Keynes assured the Indian delegate however, that England would repay the credits received from India after the war. Keynes called attention to the fact, however, that England's tremendous war debts would hardly permit the repayment in cash and that India would have to accept payment in kind for credits granted London.

Taft Voices Opposition

Meanwhile, opposition to the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods was expressed by Republican Senator Robert Taft when he warned today that the United States Congress will kill any monetary agreements reached at Bretton Woods based upon the treasury plan for the United Nations, the stabilization fund of which would cost the United States $6,000,000,000, according to a Washington dispatch.

He warned foreign Governments not to assume simply because the plan was sponsored by the United States Treasury that it was also an approval by the American Government. He pointed out that while everyone agrees that international currency should be stabilized it must not be believed that the exchange can be stabilized primarily by a vast international fund or that the United States should assume the principal burden for supporting dozens of faltering currencies.

Pact With De Gaulle Set

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 12.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons today stated that a formal agreement between the French Committee of National Liberation headed by General Charles de Gaulle and the British and United States Governments will be signed and published shortly, according to a report received here.

Enemy Strategists Doubt Ability Of Chungking to Continue Fight

Unbridled Inflation, Trouble With Chinese Communists, Ever-Tightening Japanese Blockade Hastening Chiang's Downfall, Says British Magazine

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, July 12.—After six and a half years of war, blockaded China is economically and militarily weaker than at any other time since hostilities began, declares the British magazine, News Review, in an article entitled "Can Chiang Kai-shek Hold Out Much Longer?" The article reveals that the country is in the grip of the worst inflation since the Sung Dynasty and that the cost of living is 164 times that of 1937. In view of this state of affairs, the magazine says that anti-Axis strategists who counted on accidental endurance keeping China in the war began to recount their chickens.

The News Review article follows:

Packed off to Chungking to pry into the United States' stories of totalitarian tendencies in Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang "National Peoples' Party" and checking up on the worsening economic situation in Chungking China, was the United States Vice-President Henry Wallace.

Hailing from the Middle West where many people had never seen the sea and plenty more doubted its existence, the voyage to China seemed out of character but Henry Wallace also is the only United States Vice-President ever given important administrative work.

Four or five months ago he was written off politically and bounced back as an enthusiastic New Dealer after Roosevelt publicly discarded the term. But it served to restore the good old Roosevelt-Wallace combination. Military and economic observers saw in Wallace's journey to Chungking a need and possibly an intention of doing something practical about China now that Roosevelt's political opponents merely saw themselves outsmarted.

Wallace, hot from the political mission to Siberia and Chungking, could play the devil if he arrived back in time for the July Democratic Convention which nominates the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. Whatever the motive for the trip, Wallace, who sees in China "a future outlet for American industry," who supports the barter system, and "China wants an irrigation system, let it pay in tungsten" was likely to find a difference between China's problems viewed first hand in the land of the Middle Kingdom which the ancients regarded as the center of the universe and seen in type on the White House memo.

More than 1,000 miles inland up the winding Yangtze River, Chungking has never been a particularly happy city. At best it is a dark, depressing place, straggling and spilled down the sides of the brown and grey gorges and along the leaping yellow waters. But never before has there been such gloom as prevails in China's capital this spring.

Chungking is no longer the city of defiance, the place where men dream of their country's coming unity and progress and act in the face of crisis. Its people have to come to feel like inmates rather than inhabitants—they gradually become spectators, instead of combatants in the war and they are depressed by the show.

China's wartime capital is crowded with people from the coastland—people who through patriotism, defiance or fear, moved inland one step ahead of the conquering Japanese. At heart they are down the river people. They have had enough. They want to go home. The boatman on the Yangtze, under wooden huts along the river front, say that life is bearable with a sampan but wages are hopeless. They hanker for the river steamboat between Shanghai and Chungking. The hungry peasant children want money for only one thing—"Mai Niu Jou!" Buy Beef!

In China where 320,000,000 people had never heard of wireless, read the newspaper or saw a movie, the plans of the plain folk remain what they were: owning land or doing business, going back to the coastal cities, back to the good coastal meat and fruit with their rice, to good schools, to business, low prices and trade. Only the smugglers like the war.

Through no fault of its own, China is stagnant. Japan's almost total blockade accomplished the kind of stillness inside China that looks to some Chinese like the stillness of death. There is no motion except on foot, by donkey, camel or carts with wooden wheels. Tens of thousands of human and animal carriers operate by stages throughout the country, keeping China alive.

Frozen transport. In Chungking there is one dilapidated, alcohol-burning bus line, otherwise rickshas and sedan chairs are the only means of conveyance. Frozen transport means frozen life.

Rice may be plentiful in one province but for want of transport, the people in another starve. The blue coolie cloth may pile up in one place while the backs elsewhere are bare. Inadequate material help from the Americans and the continued delay in the only quick means of bringing that help—reconquest of the Burma Road—provoked the feeling of neglect and resentment among the Chinese. If the people in America last week are ceasing to be sentimental and growing critical of China, it is possible that China, too, is growing impatient.

Squeeze and spiral. Chiang Kai-shek still is the symbol and inspiration. His prestige is high. But his problems advanced with his own increasing stature. After six and a half years of war, blockaded China is weaker economically and militarily than at any stage of the conflict with Japan. The country is in the grip of the worst inflation since the 12th century of the Sung Dynasty when just before Genghis Khan's invasion, rocketing prices in Peking would change between morning and evening. In Chungking this year, the cost of living is 164 times that when China's war began in 1937.

A bowl of rice which cost in Chinese dollars, .02 in 1937 now costs 6.50. Shoes once sold for 6 Chinese dollars now cost 1,300. Pork, of which grumbling Britain is getting an overdose, cost in 1937 about 30 a pound in Chinese dollars, but now costs 3,600. Sandly Short Scotch fetches 3,000 dollars per bottle as against 12 in 1937.

In order to loosen the squeeze and smash the hoarding of grain, the anti-Axis recently shipped 30 tons of gold into China. The ounce of gold tempted the unscrupulous, long-sleeved merchants to release the hundredweight of wheat or rice.

Money burning. As the big transports from over the hump land tons after tons of Chinese bank notes from the United States, the American soldiers standing ankle deep in Chungking mud, light their cigarets with the Chinese dollar bills and laugh.

Unable to keep pace with the spiralling black market, the United States officialdom forestalled the future criticism of exorbitant expenditures by prodding gently but persistently at Chungking and announced that it would improve the American exchange rate: 40 to 1 instead of 20 to 1. But the new bank notes flooding China affected only one quarter of the population. The 160,000,000 peasants who have always lived without currency, continued bartering what they had for what they could get.

It was the 60,000,000 workers, soldiers, clerks, officials and shabby, undernourished intellectuals who felt the impact of the unbridled inflation. For some it was a joy; they rolled in the new wealth and splashed happily among the unaccustomed delights. For many more, it was plain tragedy.

Chungking residents who knew the ropes moved back and forth between the smuggling, hoarding and speculation. And as their paper profits piled up, they turned to the time honored ways of hedging against the whirl they had helped to set in motion. They bought land.

Inflation fears. The longest faces in Chungking last week were those who feared that inflation might yet have a hideous effect on the silent peasant millions. For 30 years after Sun Yat-sen's 1911 Revolution, the slow trend was toward peasant ownership of little plots. Under the inflation, a new and powerful land-owning class is in the making. But China's transport planes still devote precious space to hauling bales of bank notes and Kuomintang still hesitates to use force to stop the rot.

Economic troubles are the hardest troubles the Chinese face and they could prove disastrous but also irking America was the friction between Chinese Communists and the Kuomintang. The Communists in Yenan, political capital and military headquarters of North China's guerilla areas and "Red China" are Chiang's bitterest enemies. Though they agree that Chiang is the only possible wartime leader, their armies and his are still at loggerheads. Tied down by disagreement is a powerful force of some 500,000 regulars, perhaps 1,000,000 guerillas, badly needed by Chiang to wage the war against the intruding Japanese in Honan. Whether he could safely withdraw these troops and send them into action would perhaps depend on the talks with the Communist delegate, Lin Shu-huan, who went to Chungking last week.

Foreigners in Chungking listen to Kuomintang complaints that the Communists maintain their own government, army and currency; collect their own taxes, refuse to obey Chungking's mandates; more interested in extending their political sphere than in fighting the Japanese; and exceeded their agreed military strength.

The Communists report that they cannot dissolve their armies and submit to Kuomintang military, civil and economic control without guarantee of their survival as a political party; that they fight the Japanese wherever and whenever possible; that they live under the constant threat of 23 of the best of China's 113 central armies, plus 45 others in reserve.

Hopelessness creeping into China arises from the knowledge that only military action can solve its problems and that military action must wait for the defeat of the Axis. What Wallace will have found out is whether China can wait. China, doubtless, will fight to the end but that does not mean that it cannot be strangled to death by blockade. If China is weakened by a deadlocked war and fantastic inflation until it is forced to become a passive ally, the United Nations will face terrific odds in defeating Japan.

YINGTAK IS MENACED AS JAPANESE UNITS STAGE RAPID DRIVE

Our Forces Advance 40 Kilometers From Chingyuan; Sungpaiting Is Occupied

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—Concerning the war communique issued last night by the Chungking army, the Associated Press correspondent in Chungking reported that the Japanese have advanced 40 kilometers from Chingyuan which they occupied recently and have now reached a point from which they can launch a direct attack on Yingtak, a vital point on the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Continuing, the same correspondent stated that the fighting in the Yingtak sector is intense. When the Japanese occupy Yingtak, the A.P. scribe stressed, the distance between the two points of the Japanese "scissors" extending from the south to the north between Hunan and Kwantung provinces will be reduced to less than 250 kilometers.

Although the Chungking forces planned to counter-attack the Japanese flank on the Hunan Front in an attempt to hinder the Japanese operations, no decisive change in the situation has yet been made, the correspondent pointed out.

As a result of the speedy advance of the Japanese left wing on the Kwangtung Front, the A.P. scribe said, the Chungking military authorities had to change their opinion that the grave situation facing the Chungking forces in Hunan had passed. He also said that the Chungking report circulated last week to the effect that the Japanese had made a "general retreat" had been proved false.

Hengyang Is Bombarded

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—Chungking military authorities last night issued the following communique regarding the Hunan and Kwangtung war situations, according to a Chungking dispatch:

"On the Hunan Front the battles that have been raging for the past half month at the outer defense positions of Hengyang are still in progress. At dawn of July 11, the Japanese reopened their shelling and bombing operations and the land units repeatedly launched vigorous attacks. On the other hand, the Chungking garrison under the protection of air units, is putting up a defensive battle and severe fighting is now developing.

"The Japanese Units on the Kwangtung Front that had advanced to the northeastern district from Chingyuan, 70 kilometers north of Canton, effected a further advance northward and reached the northern bank of the Lien River, 20 kilometers south of Yingtak on the Canton-Hankow railway, where they engaged in heavy fighting with Chungking troops."

Sungpaiting Occupied

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, July 12.—Sungpaiting, 60 kilometers south of Hengyang, was occupied in a bloodless attack, before daybreak yesterday by the Japanese Units which on July 4 had captured Leiyang, 40 kilometers south of Hengyang, on the Peking-Hankow Railway. Continuing their southward advance, the Japanese annihilated Chungking's 62nd Army at various places.

As Sungpaiting was seized in a bloodless attack, the zinc factory operated by American capital and equipped with three melting-furnaces fell undamaged into the hands of the Japanese Forces. Furthermore, 300 tons of zinc goods which were stored in the factory were captured. The employes at the factory all remained to cooperate with the Japanese.

15,053 Troops Lost By American Forces Since Saipan Landing

Domei

LISBON, July 12.—Casualties suffered by the American forces since the commencement of the landing operations on Saipan Island up to July 10 have reached 15,053, James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, announced today, according to a Washington dispatch. The figures, as usual, are based on a conservative estimate, and the actual number of casualties suffered by the American forces are believed to be three or four times greater than those announced.

ENEMIES SMASHED IN NU RIVER SECTOR

Repeated Attempts to Recapture Lameng Frustrated by Japanese—Foe Routed

By S. FUJII and M. NAKANO
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, July 11.—Crack units of the Japanese Forces at various areas have smashed enemy troops, which have repeatedly made counter-offensives against the Japanese, after having crossed the Nu River.

Aiming to recapture Lameng, the enemy advancing toward this vicinity has concentrated fire on the Japanese position since July 5 by opening up more than 20 guns and protected by fighter and bomber planes. The enemy's repeated guerilla operations, however, were relentlessly crushed by the Japanese. During July 1 and 5, the enemy suffered the loss of 157 bodies left behind and numerous arms and ammunition seized by the Japanese.

Other Japanese Units operating in the Tengyueh area, inflicted heavy blows on enemy troops which had attempted to encircle the Japanese position since July 5, and routed them in all directions.

Three hundred other enemy troops advancing from the east were also subjected to furious attacks by the Japanese. Driven to the western bank of the Nu River, the enemy has been experiencing miserable defeats and at the same time is pressed hard by the Japanese.

HENRY KAISER MENTIONED FOR U.S. VICE-PRESIDENT

Shipbuilder Boosted for Post By Democrats; F.D.R. Letting Delegates Decide

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 12.—High leaders of the Democratic Party have renewed attempts to persuade President Roosevelt to take Henry Kaiser, noted shipbuilder, as his running mate in the presidential elections, the Daily Express correspondent in New York reported on July 6, according to a London dispatch.

However, it is reported that Roosevelt is holding out for Henry A. Wallace, present Vice-President, but Washington reports that Roosevelt is willing to let the delegates to the forthcoming Democratic National Convention decide the issue.

One prominent Democratic Party spokesman went so far as to remark that this is tantamount to throwing Wallace "to the wolves." Meanwhile, supporters of Wallace declared that they have 300 delegates already pledged to Wallace.

Johnston Back in U.S.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 12.—Eric Johnston, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, returned on an army transport plane today from a visit of eight weeks in the Soviet Union where he discussed trade problems with Premier Josef Stalin, according to a New York dispatch.

OUR AIRMEN ATTACK CHIHKIANG AIRFIELD; HIT 51 FOE AIRCRAFT

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Raid Was Made July 12 on U.S. Base in Hunan

Units of the Imperial Japanese Air Forces in China at daybreak, July 12 attacked the airfield at Chihkiang in Hunan Province, the base of the United States air force in China, and damaged or set ablaze two large-sized enemy planes and 49 small-sized aircraft parked on the ground, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 2:30 p.m. Thursday.

All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely, the communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
2:30 p.m., July 13

"Our Air Units in the China area at dawn, July 12 attacked the Chihkiang airfield, the base of the American air force in China, and damaged or set ablaze two large-sized planes and 49 small-sized aircraft on the ground. All the Japanese planes returned safely."

Enemy Plans Blasted

Without relaxing their fierce onslaughts against the various strongholds of the China-based U.S. air force and in parallel with the "Blitzkrieg" land operations in Central China, crack Air Units of the Imperial Japanese Army in the China area vigorously surprise-attacked the enemy airfield at Chihkiang, the pivotal base of the U.S. air arm in Hunan Province, at daybreak on Wednesday.

Taking advantage of the darkness of dawn, the Army Wild Eagles who on July 10 and 11 achieved outstanding war results in their attacks on the enemy airfields at Kweilin and Tanchuk in Kwangsi Province, shooting down, destroying or setting ablaze a total of more than 106 enemy planes, again obtained another brilliant war result at Chihkiang when they damaged or set ablaze 51 enemy aircraft parked on the ground. All the Army airmen returned in triumph to the base.

As a result of the series of successful and relentless offensive operations directed by our Wild Eagles day in and day out against such enemy bases as Kweilin, Tanchuk and Chihkiang, there are now hardly any places from which the U.S. air force in China can stage its ambitious guerilla warfare. Furthermore, the plans of its counter-offensive have been frustrated by the powerful Japanese Air Units. The great losses suffered by the China-based American air force are rapidly mounting.

As was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters on Wednesday and Thursday, the American air force in China has already lost more than 157 planes which were either shot down, damaged or set ablaze within less than two weeks since July 3, while in June over 200 enemy aircraft fell victims to the Japanese Air Arm in its skilful offensive operations.

It goes without saying that these outstanding achievements of the Japanese Air Force were not only due to the swift development of the ground operations in the southern and northern China areas that are rendering great contributions toward our brilliant air activities, but are also due to the results of the unending and vigorous training undergone by our Wild Eagles day and night together with their adroit operations.

As the result of our surprise attack on Chihkiang airfield on July 12, the enemy's scheme to disturb the supply line of the Japanese Land Units in the Hunan area has been completely blasted.

Chihkiang, also known as Yuanchow, is situated on the west bank of the Yuan River in the western part of Hunan Province. The airfield, which has an area of 1,500 square meters and is located east of the walled town of Chihkiang, is being used as an advance base of the China-based U.S. air force. Like the Kweilin and Tanchuk airfields, the Chihkiang is about 230 kilometers north of Kweilin, and about 440 kilometers north of Tanchuk.

British Submarine Lost

Domei

LISBON, July 12.—Loss of the British submarine, Sickle, was announced tonight by the British Admiralty but it withheld all details, according to a London dispatch.

V-1'S CONTRIBUTING TO BRITISH DEFEAT

Reich Press Sees in Churchill's Speech Inability of Foe to Counter-Attack

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, July 12.—The German press, in commenting on Prime Minister Churchill's recent speech in Parliament regarding the role which the V-1, the new German weapon, is playing in the retaliatory attack against the British, makes the world suspect that possibly these dynamite meteors, as the V-1 is popularly known, will prove an important factor in the early collapse of the entire British fighting machine.

German newspapers are agreed on the circumstances which led to the delivery of the speech. At the time the new weapon was first brought into use by the Germans, both British officials and the British public, above all Home Secretary Herbert S. Morrison, tried to persuade themselves that as an instrument of death and destruction the V-1 amounted to little. However, the continued successful employment by the Germans of this new weapon, entailing as it does heavy losses to Britain, has compelled the British officials and people to revise their original opinion of the military value of the weapon. The dynamite meteors continue to cause more and more devastation and are spreading terror among the masses of the British people.

Churchill was left with no choice but to make some statement to the people by way of explaining the Government's position in regard to the V-1.

Other points on which the German press is agreed in connection with Churchill's speech, and on which various comments have been made, are:

1. Churchill is seriously considering the question of removing from London all women and children to places of safety.

On this point one journal remarked: "It is not only on general life in London that the V-1 is having a disastrous effect but also on British property.

"The headquarters of General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Europe, is actively cooperating in the elaboration of plans to meet this new menace to Britain.

"Churchill, in his speech, mentioned the employment of a large proportion of the British Air Force to deal with the dynamite meteors. This fact suggests that in spite of all efforts, the growing devastation caused by the new German weapon is exerting a growing military as well as political effect on Britain."

Hint At Apology Seen

2. Underlying Churchill's speech is a hint at apology to the people. Nothing was said as to what would be done to combat the new menace, but then nothing could have been said as all attempts at a defense measure have so far failed.

On this point the following comment was made by one journal: "It is clear that by mentioning the creation of a committee to study measures for meeting the menace of the V-1, Churchill sought to sooth the people who are daily growing more terrified."

3. The British authorities, by stressing the damage which has been caused to Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne and other German cities by British airmen, hope to keep up the flagging morale of the people and to keep their minds off the deadly visits of the V-1.

"However," another journal writes, "the picture drawn by the British authorities of the result obtained by the British air force is nothing more than an admission of their systematic practise of indiscriminate bombings.

"The British Air Ministry has announced that in all bombing raids, the airmen are fully equipped with mechanical devices and that therefore all bombs released are sure to to find their mark. This announcement only goes to prove that the wanton raids which are being carried out are being done systematically and deliberately."

4. Churchill, in his speech, neglected to mention either the reason for this new war weapon or the extent of the damage caused, on which latter point one journal remarked: "It is that the employment of the V-1 by the Germans is their reply to the action of the Anglo-American air forces in resorting to repeated indiscriminate bombings. They are to blame for all the sufferings of the British people as the result of the V-1 attacks on the British mainland."

Syria Plans Radio Station

Domei

LISBON, July 12.—Unable to purchase the Beirut radio station through negotiations with the Algiers Government, the Syrian Government has decided to establish a new Syria Arabia radio station which will be fully managed by the Government without any foreign support whatsoever, according to a Damascus dispatch.

Press Comments

Thursday, July 13

THE WAR IN WESTERN EUROPE

ASAHI—Furious fighting is still going on in the southern part of the Cotentin peninsula following the fall of Cherbourg. In the city of Caen terrific street fighting has been in progress since July 10. The determined defense of the Germans together with the stubborn attack of the Anglo-American force suggests the importance of this battle on the issue of the whole war.

However, the so-called Second Front has only begun; the decisive phase has not yet been inaugurated. Although the enemy has sustained tremendous losses, there is every sign of a second Anglo-American landing at a point outside of Normandy for the decisive campaign to come. That they would chose a point "the shortest distance from Berlin" has been reported in an Asahi dispatch from Berlin. Circumstances point to the probability of such a landing.

The time is near when Germany will have put forth her total strength unstintingly concentrating it at the most important point. But in order to do this effectively she must secure the initiative. This will be no easy task for the Germans who are fighting on three fronts, the Eastern, Western and Italian Fronts. The German High Command, however, has clearly indicated that it places the chief importance on the Western Front.

Pointing out that the German strategy has now become clear, D.N.B. war correspondent says: "The German plan is to protect the rear and to concentrate her entire strength on the French front. On the Eastern Front the Germans are to continue their present strategy, while in Normandy their present strength will be pitted against the enemy forces. The enemy's invasion campaign will face the danger of a total collapse before long."

Marshal Foch once said that one is defeated the moment he thinks he has been defeated. A Germany with the glorious tradition of Frederick the Great defeating the enemies pressing in upon the German border from all sides in the Seven Years' War has now fully prepared herself for the decisive phase of the war.

CHUNGKING'S WAR TREND

YOMIURI-HOCHI—With the Honan campaign developing into a Hunan campaign and the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations paralleling the Canton-Hankow Railway northward operations, the continental struggle is daily growing larger in scale. The severity of the losses suffered by the Chungking forces have been admitted by Chiang Kai-shek and other Chungking leaders, and neither Rooseevlt nor Wallace has taken the trouble to conceal them. The Soviet authorities also have pointed them out.

What step Chungking will take in the face of the recent reverses is an interesting point and there is some material to suggest the trend. The first is Chiang Kai-shek's proclamation on the occasion of the July 7 Commemoration Day, when he said that the Japanese objectives were to destroy the enemy air bases in China, control the main railway lines on the continent and put to rout the Chungking army before the Americans begin attacking Japan. In order to frustrate these aims Chiang declared, cooperation among the army, people and Anglo-American forces must be strengthened. The second is his radio speech delivered on the eve of the July 7 anniversary. In this speech Chiang emphasized his policy of fighting Japan in cooperation with the United States and Britain and said that the decisive phase was near. The third is the July 7 manifesto of the Chinese Communist Party. This consists of 27 items, including the demands of the Communist Party on the Chungking regime, strengthening of the unified front and the foreign policy, adocating, in short, a thorough prosecution of the war through coalition of Chungking, the United States, Britain and the Communist Party.

From all this we can presume that Chungking intends to continue its resistance, taking advantage of every turn in the World War situation and, in disregard of the heavy blows sustained and steadily worsening conditions on the home front, to wait for the final phase.

Chungking's attitude leads us to believe that we will have to throw overboard any vestige of the "soft" way of thinking regarding Chungking which we have had since the beginning of the China Affair and to stare reality in the face. This becomes the more important the nearer we come to the decisive phase. That Chungking intends to carry on its resistance awaiting a favorable turn in the general war situation is now perfectly clear. If we read between the lines of the expressed opinions of Chungking and the Anglo-American leaders, we can see exactly what the Chungking regime is aiming at.

An all-out attack on Chungking is absolutely necessary for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. At the same time it should not be forgotten that the United States is pressing from the south in the Pacific. We must not isolate the China front in our contemplation of the war but consider it from the comprehensive point of view of the war of Greater East Asia as a whole.

CHUNGKING SPREADS FALSE INFORMATION

Rumor That Japanese Were Retreating From Hunan, Soon Blasted

Domei

LISBON, July 12.—The anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair on July 7 was the occasion for the military authorities of Chungking to set their propaganda machine in motion in a special campaign by disseminating reports that the Japanese Forces in Hunan Province had suddenly commenced a general retreat from Hengyang.

The report was prominently displayed by the New York Times on its front page as a Reuter dispatch from Chungking. Later investigation, however, showed that the latter had evidently been made a cat's-paw by Chungking. The AP correspondent at Chungking received an inquiry from his head office on the accuracy of the Reuter report as soon as it appeared in the American press. His prompt reply was that there was not an atom of truth in the report.

It thus became known throughout America that in sending out such a report, Reuter's correspondent was in conspiracy with those in Chungking who were in charge of the propaganda campaign against Japan. The gist of the AP correspondent's reply follows:

"I have tried in vain to trace the source of the rumor; neither have I been successful in securing corroborative evidence of the accuracy of the report. If I did not send a special cable on the existence of such a rumor, it was because I thought the dispatch I had just sent concerning Chungking's false claim on the recapture of Loyang and Changsha covered the rumor in question. It has now been established beyond the slightest doubt that reports on the recapture of Loyang and Changsha were altogether without grounds. Assuming that Chungking forces have had local successes in Hunan Province, I find it impossible to believe that that connotes that the Japanese Forces are in general retreat."

The AP correspondent ended his cable to his head office with the following remark: "A Stilwell communique announces that various Japanese positions at Leiyang, 60 kilometers south of Hengyang, had been fired upon, but this announcement was probably made just for the sake of caution."

It is clear that the correspondent desired to convey to his head office the fact that Stilwell's headquarters, through this communique, indirectly recognized that Leiyang is in the hands of the Japanese Forces, whereas the Chungking military authorities have yet to admit the fall of the city.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 12

London area continues to be subjected to heavy retaliation fire by V-1.

The battle in the Normandy area extended to further sectors with the intensification of artillery fire. East of the Orne, our troops threw back the enemy who had broken in at Colombelles to his initial positions. Southwest of Caen, our counter-attack gained further ground while bitter fighting for Eterville is progressing. South and southwest of Tilly, strong enemy attacks collapsed with heavy casualties to the enemy.

In the sector northeast and north of St. Lo. the enemy break-through attempts carried out on a wide front were likewise foiled and fighting for several dents is still continuing. West of Airel, our tank troops repulsed the enemy toward the north. Between Vire and Sainteny, northwest of Le Plessis and in the La Haye du Puits, sector, embittered defense fighting is in progress and the enemy has not succeeded so far in achieving any essential success.

In the fighting in the French area, 66 terrorists were again killed.

In Italy, the enemy continued strong attacks from the western coast up to the Poggibons area and was repulsed wth heavy casualties. The focal point of the fighting yesterday was on both sides of the Tiber in the sector south of Cita di Castello. After artillery drumfire, the enemy succeeded in pushing back our front by several kilometers toward the north. East of the Tiber, our troops halted the enemy advance by counter-attacks while on the Adriatic coast, the enemy did not continue his attacks yesterday afternoon.

South of the Eastern Front, there was only local fighting activity yesterday. Hungarian troops successfully carried out an attack in the forefield of the Carpathian mountains. In the entire central sector from Szcara to Polotsk, strong enemy pressure is continuing and our divisions detached themselves from the enemy in a westerly direction in the southern part of this front.

In the Baranovicze area, the 28th Silesian Chasseur Division under the command of Major-General von Ziehlberg particularly distinguished itself in offensive and defensive fighting. East of Olita, the advancing Soviets were halted in a counter-attack by our tank divisions.

The defenders of Vilna smashed repeated Soviet attacks in the western part of the town destroying numerous enemy tanks. In the area between Utena and Polotsk, strong Soviet attacks collapsed wtih heavy losses in bitter fighting which is still continuing. South of Navorshev, grim fighting is likewise still taking place. Our battleplane squadrons joined in the ground fighting particularly southwest of Vilna and southwest of Dvinsk and inflicted on the enemy heavy losses in men and material.

Under the cover of dense clouds, strong American bomber formations made a terror attack on Munich yesterday and our flak artillery destroyed 27 enemy machines including 24 four-engined bombers.

Last night, several British planes dropped bombs on the Rhenish-Westphalian districts.

Off to Bomb Foe Base

A powerful Japanese bomber is seen in the top picture roaring away from a rain-soaked runway of a Hunan base on its way to pound the enemy. An aerial view of Chihkiang airfield is given in the lower photo. Devastating damage was inflicted as revealed in the Imperial Headquarters' Communique on Thursday.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

F.D.R.'S PETTY SCHEME HIT BY G.O.P. CHAIRMAN

Brownell Says President Using Commander-in-Chief Title For Political Purposes

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 12.—Herbert Brownell, chairman of the Republican Party, attacked President Roosevelt today for using his title of commander-in-chief for what Brownell describe as "political purposes," according to a report received here.

Brownell said that Roosevelt is the first of the 32 Presidents of the United States to claim that the title of commander-in-chief makes him a soldier and that he used that title as a pretext to perpetuate himself in political office.

He added that he read his statement to Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, but the Republican presidential nominee has not made any comment.

BAD U.S. COTTON CROP SEEN

Lack of Labor, Unsuitable Weather And Low-Grade Seed Blamed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 12.—Owing to prolonged excessive rainfall, shortage of labor and the use of low-grade seed, the 1944 cotton crop in the United States will be disappointing, declares the Financial Times correspondent from New York.

Mills and shippers are cautious in making new commitments. According to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, the domestic stock of all cotton at the end of April totalled 13,286,000 bales as compared with 14,124,000 bales on April 30, 1943, with approximately 53 per cent Government-owned or controlled as against 42 per cent last year.

Stimson Reaches Britain

Domei

LISBON, July 12.—Colonel Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, arrived in Britain today for an inspection of the European theater of operations, according to a London dispatch. Stimson came to Britain from Italy accompanied by Harvey H. Bunday, executive assistant, Major-General Thomas Kirk, Surgeon-General of the U.S. Army, and Major-General Alexander D. Surles.

GUATEMALA TAKES STEP TO QUELL REVOLUTION

Hundreds Arrested and Scores Shot as Government Orders Machine-Gun Firing

Domei

LISBON, July 12.—Several hundred political suspects were arrested, certain newspaper offices shut down and scores of citizens shot by mashine-gun today in Guatemala when Government authorities launched counter measures to quell the revolutionary movement against the Government, according to a report from San Jose De Costa Rica.

On July 1, President Jorge Ubico of Guatemala had resigned due to internal unrest and in his place Ponce was appointed temporary President and a new cabinet organized, but internal disturbances were further aggravated as anti-Government demonstrations broke out within the city.

The critical situation came to a head today when the Government issued orders to mount machine-guns in the streets of the capital.

FRENCH GENERALS MEET

Issue Declaration Pledging Support to Petain

Domei

VICHY, July 12.—Admitting that the French generals, by their perfidy, had been guilty of bringing disaster upon France, some French generals, headed by General Durand, president of the committee of "Groupe Collaboration" met and issued a declaration following the lecture delivered in Nice by the German professor Dr. Grimm on German-French cooperation and the new Europe.

The declaration follows:

It is, unfortunately, true that the French generals by their perfidy, have been guilty of bringing disaster upon France. Because of them French towns have not only been ruined, but France has lost its fleet and its colonies and is now threatened with civil war. However there are still some generals in France who wish to compensate for their guilt by sacrificing themselves if necessary. These French generals will stand behind Marshal Henri Petain, Chief of State, and give all that is demanded of them by the French army toward the salvation of their fatherland.

Eire Bans U.S. Film

Domei

LISBON, July 12.—The Irish Government has prohibited the showing of the American film produced by Warner Brothers Company in which the life in Ireland and the spirit of the Irish population are falsified and ridiculed, according to reports reaching here.

Reich May Use V-2

Domei

BERLIN, July 12.—"The impending use of the second secret German weapon V-2 will be like that of an attack taken by 1,000 four-engined Mosquito aircraft in a mass bombardment," declared Dr. Rudolf Semler over the German radio today.

U.S. FLIERS IN CHINA MAKE FUTILE MOVE

Desperately Attempt to Recapture Advance Bases in Southwestern Area

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 12.—The United States army air force in China, which had for a time been showing signs of withdrawing into the hinterland under the pressure of the Japanese Expeditionary Army ever since the fall of the Hengyang airdrome, is apparently striving to come out to its former advanced bases.

These American endeavors to recapture their advanced bases are regarded as part of their supreme strategy of an all-out offensive on Japan. It is felt that there must be some reason for their apparent resolve not to abandon their southwestern bases after all. In view of the fact that the reopening of the Burma Route is utterly unfeasible, the only course open to the Americans if they are to carry out the Nimitz offensive is to secure bases on the Chinese coast.

Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, following his visit to Chungking proceeded to Kunming and Kweilin to inspect the bases of the United States air force there. It was generally believed that there was more to his inspection trips then met the eye.

The United States is anxious to capture Saipan as its most powerful foothold for its attack on Japan but it is observed that, instead of advancing from Saipan to the Ogasawara Islands and from there to Japan proper, the Americans are more likely to persist in their original plan of advancing westward to the Philippines and thence to the South China coast. Moreover, if it becomes impossible to open up the northern highway for the transport of materials to Chungking, the enemy will find it more imperative than ever to secure bases on the Chinese seaboard.

Most unfortunate, therefore, for the enemy plan has been the present grand offensive of the Japanese Expeditionary Force. If the United States army air force must abandon all its advanced bases in southwestern China, the anti-Axis plan to contact coastal points would be utterly frustrated. It was important for Wallace to goad on the reluctant Chungking forces in order to withstand the Japanese pressure on those advanced bases. The second air raid on northern Kyushu and the persistent air operations in South China may be regarded as the desperate efforts of the United States army air force in China to stem the tide of war.

Thus the American air attacks on Japan Proper from the Central Pacific area and from the continent are expected to intensify in conjunction with the desperate counter-offensive of the American air force on the continent but for all such efforts the Americans would merely be fighting against the mighty current of the general drift of the war.

Social War Will Follow

Domei

GENEVA, July 12.—The greatest military battle in history will be followed by great social and political battles, writes the New Leader. If the anti-Axis are victorious these battles will take place between the European peoples on the one side and the capitalist interests protected by the British and American Governments, on the other.

Peoples are fighting for their social liberation whereas capitalism is not afraid of using the most devilish methods in order to keep peoples in economic enslavement.

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Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Normandy Bridgehead Is Tending to 'Stick,' Warns Cyril Falls

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 12.—Anglo-American optimists were again warned today by Cyril Falls, military correspondent of the London Times, speaking at a meeting of the Royal Empire Society concerning the present war situation, according to a London dispatch. Falls stated that the "Normandy bridgehead is not deep enough to prevent a sudden German penetration of 10 or 20 kilometers." He also warned of the tendency of the bridgehead to "stick" as experienced at Anzio and pointed out that "the employment of too many weapons in the cramped bridgehead is highly vulnerable. A frontal attack is extremely risky, and may result in disastrous losses. In fact, he added, it has become an impossibility to advance without tremendous fire support."

REICH NOT INTERESTED IN COMING U.S. ELECTIONS

Germans Convinced That Change of President Will Not Affect War Situation

Domei

BERLIN, July 12.—President Franklin Roosevelt's acceptance of the fourth term nomination for the presidential elections did not cause surprise in Berlin political circles. The attitude of the German press has already revealed that Germany is not particularly interested in the problem of the U.S. presidential elections all the more so since one is convinced that the military and political issues which are now at stake will not be influenced by this or that American President.

Political circles further point to the fact that the Algiers Committee headed by General Charles de Gaulle has not at all been recognized by Roosevelt as the provisional government of the French people as suggested by Reuters. According to information received from American sources, De Gaulle will be given merely an advisory post in the allied occupied French territories while General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, will retain all powers. Local political circles are of the opinion that this means that Roosevelt intends to retain an absolutely free hand in France both in the political and the economic fields.

U.S. Scribe Killed

Domei

LISBON, July 12.—John R. Morris, 43, manager of the Asia affairs department of the United Press Association, fell or jumped to his death today from the twelfth floor window of the News Building on East 42nd Street, New York City, to the roof of an adjoining building, according to a New York dispatch. Morris returned to New York three months ago from Chungking.

KNOTTY PROBLEMS VEXING U.S. PUBLIC

Strong Criticism Chiefly Levelled Against Roosevelt Administration and Britain

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 12.—Revealing some highly controversial topics now being hotly debated in the United States, with most of the criticism being levelled against the Roosevelt Administration and Britain, the Daily Herald correspondent in Washington reports as follows:

1. Questions are being asked concerning the statement made by the British Minister of Production, Captain Oliver Lyttelton. The unfortunate phrase in an otherwise carefully prepared speech caused excitement not experienced for years. As Lyttleton's attempt to explain it away did not prevent Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, from administering strong reproof, it seems unlikely that the case will end here. Playful firework have turned out to be a two-ton blockbuster.

2. Half the United States believes that General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee of National Liberation, has been the victim of President Roosevelt's personal animosity. Some declare he is a danger to democracy and anti-Axis plans. Many of Roosevelt's close supporters still accuse him of being stiff-necked in handling this question. General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Invasion Forces obviously does not trust de Gaulle's judgment or his methods. It is said that de Gaulle is regarded as a definite menace to anti-Axis operations.

A number of other burning questions now agitating the public may get entangled with election issues. These include the delicate problem of the future of France. It is pretty clear that the Americans are not too pleased with the British policy in Spain although the U.S. State Department has endeavored to be cooperative. There is also the question of America's attitude toward the new Italian cabinet which is also not free from hidden landmines.

Generally speaking, snipers have had a field week and the only redeeming feature so far has been Donald Nelson's announcement that distillers can make, during August, approximately two fifths of a gallon of whisky for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Montgomery Lauds Germans

Domei

AMSTERDAM, July 12.—Since the beginning of the invasion big battles have been fought with a clever enemy whose ability and stubbornness could only be met with admiration, said General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Deputy Commander of the anti-Axis Invasion Forces, in a broadcast to his troops on Tuesday evening.

The Soul of Seamen is The Flower of The Japanese Spirit

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THAI LEADER FETES HIS 47TH BIRTHDAY

Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram Making Thailand Into Strong Modern Power

By PHROT PHUTTHIAN
Tokyo Correspondent for the Nikorn, Bangkok Chronicle and Suphab Satri, Bangkok, Thailand

Forty-seven years ago on the 14th of July was born at Bangkheu, near Bangkok, a man who was destined not only to evolutionize the outlook of his country, Thailand, but also to become one of the foremost statesmen of East Asia. Fate had ordained him to save his counrty from the slow but steady deterioration that had been going on as a result of foreign political and especially economic exploitation and to set it going on the healthy road of progress to rise as a modern member of the world's independent and sovereign nations. This man is no other than Field Marshal Plaek Phibun Songkhram, the Prime Minister of Thailand and the Supreme Commander of Thai Armed Forces.

Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram early saw the sad plight into which his country had fallen and realized long before he became the leader of Thailand that if his country was to be saved, nothing but complete reorganization would suffice. But this was no easy task. Things had been allowed to take their course. The masses of the country, poor and illiterate, were in a most miserable condition. The internal administration, due to the presence of reactionary elements, was steadily decaying, with no indication that the process might be checked. Above all, the foreign economic stranglehold had all but choked the free life of the nation.

Efforts Bear Fruit

But the future hero of Thailand did not lose heart. The fire of love for his country was unquenchable. Patiently he worked and struggled to overcome the innumerable obstacles. At last, on June 24, 1932, when the coup d'etat was successfully carried out, and in which he played a leading role, his efforts bore fruit. The constitutional government which came into power set out on the hard task of remolding and revitalizing the country. From that time on till he became Prime Minister, Phibun Songkhram held various key posts such as Minister of Defense, Minister of State and others. Six years later, on December 16, 1938, when the National Assembly was dissolved and new elections held, he was chosen Prime Minister of the newly-formed Cabinet.

From that very day he has proved himself by his words and action that he is the one leader capable of guiding Thailand safely toward its goal. Ever since he took hold of the nation's helm, Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram has merged his identity and his individuality with that of the people and has always been busy in taking measures for their general welfare and for the advance of Thailand. Rung by rung he has lifted the country up on the ladder of progress.

Under his wise and unfailing leadership, the face of the country has been unrecognizably transformed in every walk of national life. Not one field can be seen where the deft hand of the master carver has not made itself felt.

Inspiring Leadership Seen

In the political, military, economic, industrial, educational, agricultural, cultural and other spheres, his inspiring leadership is seen in the manifold renovations that have been effected. Particularly his efforts for rendering his country autarchic in the economic and industrial fields have borne gratifying and hopeful results. Similarly his strenuous endeavors for the cultural advancement of the people have proved highly successful. Nevertheless, to elevate them still further in this direction, his efforts are continuing unabated.

In the prime of life and in the sixth year of his premiership, Thailand's greatest hero is showing the same energy and the same capacity for the advancement of the nation today as he did in the earlier years. He has the welfare of the country at heart, an insatiable desire to mould the people into one united family. For this he is making all personal sacrifices. The welfare of the nation is his happiness. On the other hand the Thai nation loves, respects, trusts and follows him blindly for the people are well aware that he has endeavored to overcome all obstacles to save and strengthen his beloved country. And the nation knows that he is a man of the people, with the people and for the people. Therefore, all Thais regard him as the "hero to redeem our country," and are resolved to do everything he says for the country's prosperity. The motto in Thailand is: "If we trust and follow our leader, Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram, the nation will be saved."

Not only Thais, but even foreigners who meet Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram are full of admiration for his sterling qualities and able statesmanship. No less a personage than Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo himself voiced the view, when he visited Thailand last year, that Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram has proved himself to be the one leader who is capable of guiding Thailand through the present war. Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, Subhas Chandra Bose and all other leaders of East Asia who have met him have nothing but praise for him.

Japanese Ambassador to Thailand Teiji Tsubokami has always admired the Thai Prime Minister. In an interview with the writer, he said of Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram: "I should like to pay my highest respects to him for his earnest efforts to realize our common aim, the construction of truly Greater East Asia, by stabilizing the internal structure of Thailand, and in conformity with the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia."

I dare say that Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram is one of the greatest leaders of East Asia. As Ambassador Tsubokami declared, his lofty ideals are based on the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. He desires very much to see all East Asiatic nations happy and prosperous and is determined to build up Thailand as one of the leading nations of Greater East Asia.

Java Road Show

Members of the recently formed Surabaya Itinerant Troupe putting on finishing touches to their make-up as they speed gaily to a distant point in Mojokerto Province for a performance. The Troupe performs the dual act of entertaining people in rural fishing and farming villages with songs and comic sketches, and at the same time through such performances urges the Indonesians to greater efforts toward increased production.

VITAL HONAN CITIES ENJOY PROSPERITY

Heihochai Also Returns to Normalcy Since Occupation of Area by Nippon Forces

Domei

CHENGCHOW, July 12.—In less than two months after their occupation by the Japanese Forces in the recent Honan campaign, the cities of Hsuchang, Yencheng and Heihochai have rapidly returned to normal conditions and now, as commercial cities are continuing active construction work along the central portion of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Hsuchang, as a prosperous commercial city in Central China, especially as a collecting center of tobacco, with a population of 41,000 before the Honan operations, is in a favorable position to make a swift recovery. As the first step, a Peace Maintenance Association has been organized followed by the formation, in the early part of June, of a Vigilance Corps composed of 1,800 members and of a Police Bureau with a staff of 100.

At present, these organizations are busily helping to facilitate reconstruction activities, extending aid to the inhabitants who are gradually returning to the city, and also encouraging the reopening of business. Already more than 18,000 inhabitants have returned to the city and most shops on the main street have been reopened.

Of the five tobacco factories which existed before the Japanese occupation, one factory has been operating since June 25. Hsuchang tobacco is noted for its variety and excellent quality, with the output having been 1,200,000 piculs in 1941. The production, however, somewhat declined as the result of restrictions placed against tobacco growing in November 1942. This measure was taken so as to convert the tobacco fields into fields for growing rice, wheat and cotton.

Nevertheless, following the establishment of the Honan Province Cigarette Monopoly Bureau in January 1942, the income obtained from this source constituted one of the principal sources of revenue for the Chungking regime. Now, however, Hsuchang has become the economic propelling force of regenenerated Honan Province which comes under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China.

Heihochai, located three kilometers west of Yencheng at the junction of the old Peking-Hankow Railway and Ju River, was the keypoint of the water and overland transportation. It has been developed recently as a commercial city. Its rehabilitation is now being carried out by a Reconstruction Committee and the Chamber of Commerce. With the electric light generating plant having been completely repaired, bright lights now illuminate its homes and streets, and the presence of street vendors reflect the brisk revival of its business. Public squares which formerly were used as a meeting-place for Chungking agents have now been converted into vegetable markets.

The construction of a bridge over Ju River is now rapidly progressing and central Honan Province, centering around Hsuchang and Yencheng, is rapidly marching forward along the path of reconstruction.

BOSE SEES VICTORY FOR JAPAN CERTAIN

Bound to Emerge Victor Regardless of Europe Developments, He Says in Speech

Domei

BASE ON THE BURMESE FRONT, July 11.—Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia is a foregone conclusion, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, declared in his broadcast speech addressed to India on the night of July 9.

Mr. Bose said:

"As a result of conversations between Roosevelt and Churchill, the United States and Britain at first decided to concentrate their war efforts on the European theater. It was subsequently found that the European War did not enjoy much popularity among the American public. So long as Europe was concerned, the American people could not work themselves up to the proper pitch of excitement where they would cast everything into the war. In a war of such a magnitude as we are now fighting, 'survival or death' is the only attitude that is germane to the occasion. Japan is the very country that is animated by such a supreme resolve. The Europe first principle would dry up the sources of all American fighting strength and when the European issue is decided it would be too late to face Japan with anything but a prospect of defeat. As history has frequently shown, a two-front war is suicidal.

"The enemy is circulating the propaganda that Anglo-American victory is guaranteed by the tremendous American war production but there is a limit even to this tremendous war production and there is reason to believe it has reached its peak. It will go down but is not likely to go up. Japan, on the other hand, will enjoy an upward curve, having made careful preparations and appropriate adjustments. There can be no doubt that the American morale is quite high compared with that of the British. But it is highly doubtful whether this tension could be maintained over a long time. War production alone cannot sustain fighting morale. If abundance of war materials were a guarantee of victory, France would never have been defeated by Germany. It may be said, then, that as American casualties and losses mount in Europe, American morale will gradually sag.

"I am well aware that the Americans have lately gained certain successes in the Pacific theater and have occupied some of the islands formerly occupied by Japan. But these islands only form an outer ring of Japanese defense, while the inner ring of defense remains solid and intact. The Americans will probably eat into the outer lines in an endeavor to attack the inner but they will never be able to break through them. The present war is a war of up-to-date arms, it is true, but it is also a war of stamina. Japan's morale is far higher than that of the United States and it can endure far severer ordeals than Americans can ever dream of.

"What is the role of Chungking for an anti-Axis victory in East Asia? I do not slight the military value of the long war tactics being employed by Chungking against Japan but the new China policy of the Japanese Government has acutely weakened the morale of Chungking. There are now even among Chungking leaders those who are pointing out the senseless futility of continuing the war against Japan. The decline of Chungking's morale has been accelerated by the many difficult domestic problems. The United States is growing desperate in her endeavors to reopen traffic with Chungking in aid-Chiang supplies but the defeat of the Chungking troops in the Changsha area has further depressed their morale.

"In short, it is not in the power of the United States and Britain to defeat Japan. Regardless of developments in Europe, Japan is bound to emerge victor in this war."

DR. OGAWA TO TAKE EXPERTS TO BURMA

More Than 30 Japanese Savants Are Chosen to Act as Advisers in Technical Fields

When Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, supreme adviser to the Burmese Government, now staying in Tokyo returns to his post, probably by August 1, the first anniversary of Burmese independence, he will be accompanied by more than 30 expert advisers for the various Burmese Government offices.

The selection of the advisory personnel has already been informally completed, while further selection is being made among Japanese professors for the faculty of the restored University of Rangoon. When the professors, who are expected to be chosen principally from among Tokyo Imperial University faculty members, are lined up, they will shortly be announced by the Burmese Government.

The initial policy of the Burmese Government was to depend entirely upon Burmese personnel but as a result of subsequent developments, especially following an exchange of views between Dr. Ba Maw, Head of the Burmese State, and the representatives of Japan, Manchoukuo and China at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, it was decided that all available talent should be collected regardless of the initial policy. While he was staying in Tokyo in November last year, Dr. Ba Maw saw Dr. Ogawa and asked him to become his adviser and while Dr. Ogawa was in Burma, the Head of the Burmese State asked him to recommend more advisory personnel for the various departments of the Burmese Government. Upon his arrival in Tokyo, Dr. Ogawa, in consultation with Dr. Ba Han, head of the Burmese Special Research Commission, cast about for suitable experts.

The men chosen for the advisory posts are experts of the first water in agricultural, industrial, commercial, mining, transportation and communication fields. They are expected to contribute enormously to the advance of Burmese technical administration.

THAI RESIDENTS CELEBRATE

Fete Phibun Songkhram's Birthday And Founding of Student Body

Today being the 47th birthday of Prime Minister Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, the Thai Students' Association in Japan is taking the occasion to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Association at the residence of Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Thai Ambassador to Japan, who is the honorary president of the Association.

Thai residents and students in Tokyo will gather and celebrate this auspicious day at 5 p.m.

MACASSAR RESEARCH BODY AIMING TO UP PRODUCTION

Attaches First Importance to Studies Regarding Materials Vital for War

Domei

MACASSAR, July 12.—The Macassar Research Institute, created on July 7 last year, is now playing a vital role in scientific research work in this area of Greater East Asia.

As the scientific center, the institute attaches first importance to exhaustive studies regarding the materials indispensable to Japan's war effort. Research activities, which are thoroughly rationalized, are carried out under the capable supervision of the General Affairs Section.

The Geological Mining Section of the Institute, in accordance with detailed plans prepared by experts, is concentrating energies on the development of strategic underground resources. Studies are also being made regarding prospecting, surveying as well as refining and smelting of vital ones and other minerals available in this area.

Particular emphasis is being laid on coal production. Extensive surveys of minerals are also being conducted by the Institute in Borneo, Halmahera and other nearby regions possessing most undeveloped natural resources. For stepping up the production of foodstuffs, comprehensive surveys, researches and experiments are being carried on by the Agriculture and Forestry and Fishery Section, Agricultural Experimental Station and other organs of similar nature attached to the Institute.

Efforts are also being directed toward the production of raw materials for paper manufacturing. Under the supervision of the Institute, technical knowledge is being instilled in native inhabitants in order to enable them to fulfill their own household requirements.

The Institute is also working for increasing the production of fiber for shipbuilding, fibrous substitutes for canvas, and is making a study of medicinal herbs, vitamin sources and paints.

Vice-Adm. Hasegawa Killed

Vice-Admiral Kiichi Hasegawa met a gallant death in action on the front, the Yokosuka Naval Station announced on Thursday.

FOUNDATION IS SET FOR P.I. ECONOMY

Nippon Army Lauds Republic's Cooperation in Vital Transfer of Enterprises

Domei

MANILA, July 11.—The Japanese Army authorities here, in a statement issued today, expressed deep respect and appreciation to the Philippine Government for its spirit of cooperation manifested in the matter concerning the transfer to the Republic of various economic enterprises and declared that they will continue to give full support to the economic progress of the Philippines.

It was also stressed that the transfer has come as the fulfilment of the long-cherished desire of the Philippines and that it will become the foundation for the economic reconstruction and prosperity of the Republic which has thus been enabled to take a great step toward the operation of its own economy.

Statement Follows

The statement issued by the Japanese Army authorities follows:

"With the recognition of the independence of the Philippines in October, last year, the Japanese Government prepared for the transfer of various industries and transportation systems in a desire to enable the Philippines to become actually an independent State in the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region.

"In view of the vital importance of the food administration to the Republic of the Philippines the authorities speeded up their efforts to adopt proper measures for that end. As a result, on December 29, last year, the National Rice Company under the Military Administration was completely transferred to the Philippine Government.

"Respecting the transfer of communications and industrial enterprises, negotiations had been conducted by the Transfer Committees of both the Japanese and Filipino sides, and after the amicable discussions a satisfactory and smooth agreement was reached.

"On May 18, the Japanese Government transferred to the Philippine Republic the former Government and public-owned railway, communications and power enterprises which were under the Military Administration, the entire national companies, the Philippine Sugar Association and other five control associations.

"With a view to transferring to the Philippine Republic completely most of the associations for controlling the distribution of the supplies of daily necessities, excepting those regarded absolutely necessary to be held by the Japanese side, it was decided to reorganize the Philippine Liquid Fuel Distribution Association and to entrust to the Philippine Government the distribution of fuel for public consumption.

Entrusted to Philippines

"The Manila Gas Company was not primarily an enterprise owned by the Philippine Government, but in view of its being a public utility enterprise closely connected with the life of the Manila citizens, its control and operation were especially entrusted to the Philippine Government.

"The present transfer of the communications and industrial concerns is the materialization of the original intention of the Japanese Government following the birth of the Philippine Republic, and also the realization of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo on November 6, 1943. Furthermore, the transfer has come as the fulfilment of the long-cherished desire of the people and Republic of the Philippines, and it will become the foundation for the economic reconstruction and prosperity of the Philippines which has been freed from the exploitative economy of the United States. Thus, the Philippines has taken a great step toward the operation of its own economy.

"The Japanese Army will not hesitate to give its full support to the economic progress of the Philippines even after the transfer of these enterprises, hoping to effect common prosperity by mutual aid and cooperation. For the prosecution of the War of the Greater East Asia, the Japanese Army expressed its wish to the Philippine Republic to have the control and operation of such portion of railway, communications and power enterprises necessary for strategic purposes for the duration of the War or for a period deemed necessary for the continuation of such an arrangement. It affords us great joy that the Philippine Government has willingly consented to this request. For the spirit of cooperation thus manifested, we express deep respect and appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of the Philippines."

'SAFETY ZONE' CREATED IN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE

By K. OGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 12.—In parallel with the progress of the Japanese operation in South China, the expansion of the "Safety Zone," inhabited by Chinese who have laid down their arms have been steadily enlarged, thanks to the unstinted efforts of General Ou Ta-ching, Commander-in-Chief of the Nanking National Army in South China, who has launched a movement to preserve peace and order as well as to promote the welfare of the people in Kwangtung Province.

"It is a great tragedy that the peoples of the same Asiatic stock should be fighting each other," General Ou said today at the fighting front. "We do not particularly want to fight with the troops of the Chungking regime but in order to eliminate the Anglo-American elements from China, we are compelled to turn our spearhead toward Chungking which still continues futile resistance against Japan.

"We call the areas where the people have given up their armed resistance against Japan as the 'Safety Zone' and I hope this zone will be soon converted to peace zone. Our movement has been highly successful in Taishan, Hsinhui and Kaiping districts in southern Kwangtung Province. I am determined further to push forward this movement in close cooperation with the Japanese Forces."

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1944

De Gaulle's 'Recognition'

As the result of De Gaulle's visit to Washington, the United States Government has recognized the committee headed by this leader of the Dissident French as the "actual working authority for civilian administration of the occupied areas in France". This limited recognition by no means indicates the success of De Gaulle's mission; in fact it is obviously nothing more than a polite device to soften the sting of the essential failure of the mission.

De Gaulle's purpose in meeting the authorities at Washington was to secure America's recognition of his committee as the "Provisional Government of the French Republic". But President Roosevelt bluntly declared: "There is no change in the policy of this Government in not recognizing the French Committee as a provisional government."

Moreover, how meaningless the limited recognition as the "de facto authority" is can be judged from President Roosevelt's explanation of the limits of that authority. General Dwight Eisenhower, the American general in command of the invasion forces, is to have the sole power of deciding when an occupied district is to be released from military administration and turned over to De Gaulle's committee. And even after such a transfer has been effected, De Gaulle's committee is to remain under the general supervision of General Eisenhower. This means that there has been no essential change made from the original American policy of withholding all real authority from the French to keep the effective control of the occupied territories under complete arbitrary Anglo-American military dictatorship.

In the light of the meaningless modicum of authority which the Americans have agreed to let De Gaulle's committee exercise, the American Government's explanation that "from the United States' point of view it will not be diplomatically and politically a government" is ironically superfluous.

Although De Gaulle outwardly had to pretend to be gratified with this cavalier treatment accorded him, his real sentiments are revealed in his report to Algiers that he was "not impressed" by the United States' plans for an international post-war organization. This means that De Gaulle clearly perceived the humiliatingly subservient position the United States envisages for France in the world of the future.

The American authorities have apparently made it clear to De Gaulle, as he should have known already, that in the future as at present the United States has no intention of countenancing the restoration of France as an important Power. The American plans for the future apparently call for the perpetual subjugation of France to the control of the United States to serve as the docile tool for the extension of American political influence into the affairs of Europe. The American plans apparently go even further than the plan of the British, openly voiced by General Jan C. Smuts last November, to incorporate France into the bloc of minor western European states under British domination to serve as Britain's instrument of power politics on the Continent. No wonder De Gaulle reacted unfavorably to the American plans which envisage such a disgracefully subservient role for France.

In the light of such a role which the Anglo-Americans envisage for France in the future, it is not surprising that they are adamant in refusing to accord any more than a meaningless pretense of authority to De Gaulle's committee. De Gaulle should have known, from the record of the Anglo-Americans in Italy and elsewhere, that they would never relinquish their military control in favor of the political freedom of the native peoples of any country which they may occupy. The regeneration of France, like the constructive development of any European country, can never be attained through truckling to the dictates of the Anglo-American invaders as De Gaulle has been attempting to do. It can only be forwarded by the expulsion of the alien interveners and the construction of the New Order in Europe in collaboration with strictly European Powers. The empty-handed departure of De Gaulle from Washington should provide another object lesson of this fundamental political axiom.

Manchoukuo and the South

The amazing all-around development of Manchoukuo, though often commented upon, takes on added significance in the light of the statements made by two distinguished recent visitors from the Southland. Both Dr. Ba Han, head of the Special Burma Research Commission, and Benigno Aquino, head of the Philippine Gratitude Mission to Japan, have expressed profound admiration for the powerful industrial and agricultural productive center that Manchoukuo has become and have voiced the desire that their respective countries would progress as much as Manchoukuo has in the short space of a little more than a decade since its founding. Alluding to the report presented by Mr. Aquino to his Government upon his return from his mission, Jorge Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, has said, "It is the dream of the Philippines that the rest of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will develop like Manchoukuo."

Both Dr. Ba Han and Mr. Aquino have been further heartened by seeing at first hand the tremendous fighting potential of East Asia as shown by Manchoukuo and have been impressed deeply by the enviable relations of mutual aid which exist between Manchoukuo and Japan. Manchoukuo's astounding progress could not have been possible without Japanese guidance and aid, and Manchoukuo's powerful existence today is a pillar of strength in Japan's war structure. Each enhances the present power and future possibilities of the other. The wonderful development of the wind-swept plains over which bandits roamed at will only a little more than a decade ago into one of the most important industrial and agricultural countries in the world today is an indication of the all-around progress of Manchoukuo which points to the possibilities of future economic development which can in time come likewise to Burma and the Philippines.

Just as in the case of Manchoukuo, Burma and the Philippines will not only benefit themselves but aid the progress of all East Asia by their collaboration with Japan. Dr. Ba Han and Mr. Aquino have obviously seen that fact. Based on the five principles of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations, both Burma and the Philippines will be aided toward further development with all the power at Japan's command. The aid extended will not be merely for the betterment of the respective countries aided, but also for the betterment of all. That is the spirit which has made the development of Manchoukuo such a remarkably great one in such a remarkably short period of time. The spirit is not solely altruistic nor solely selfish; it is practical, and that is what makes it so effective.

In a like manner that Dr. Ba Han and Mr. Aquino were impressed by the wonders of Manchoukuo, so too will visitors hence to the nations Dr. Ba Han and Mr. Aquino are respectively helping to lead forward today be impressed by the progress those nations will certainly make. By their visit to Manchoukuo, two of the greatest leaders of the Southland have gained a goal to strive for and have learned what capable help they will have in doing so.

A Year Ago Today

July 14, 1943.

Axis forces operating in waters near Sicily Island, yesterday sank five enemy destroyers and three large-sized transports, damaged six cruisers, two destroyers and one large-sized transport, and also shot down 34 aircraft, the Italian High Command announced today.

REVOLTS IN JAVA UNDER DUTCH RULE

Stormy History Marked by Stiff Native Opposition

(From the Dai Toa Ho)

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, former British Governor of Singapore, in his "History of Java" writes: "The Dutch successfully conquered Java by bribing the local chiefs generously, and reducing the country into a group of disintegrated petty powers by constantly creating disunity between the various chiefs." It must be remembered that Raffles himself most skilfully applied the infamous policy of which he accuses the Dutch of being guilty.

As we study the history of Java's downfall, however, we realize how true was Raffles' statement relative to the Dutch rule in that country.

Three years after the British had launched the East India Company, the Dutch established theirs. Unlike companies of the present day, it was a governmental organization which monopolized the trade and commerce within the areas under its jurisdiction, having the power to conclude treaties between the local authorities and their home government, as well as to resort to armed force when deemed necessary.

The first office of the Dutch company was established in Bantam, in the northwestern tip of Java, where four trading houses were set up to mark the beginning of Dutch influence in the island.

Encountering, however, a strong British competition from Djakarta, the Hollanders found it difficult to enlist the cooperation of the local chieftains. Even to the end, Lanamangara, the chief of Bantam, never manifested goodwill to his European overlord.

Resorting to their last measure, the Dutch attacked Djakarta with military force, driving out the Britishers and renaming the city, Batavia. As such, the metropolis remained the powerful center of Dutch influence until the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

During the long years of European rule, a few of the native rulers constantly opposed the domination, the most influential of whom was King Agoon. At one time, he launched a campaign against the Dutch at Batavia, even to the extent of threatening that city, but the ill-equipped army was no match for the modern weapons of the Hollanders, and ended in dismal failure. Koon, a Dutch leader, was killed in this conflict, and the iron-rule became more sharply felt than ever. The Dutch took the opportunity offered by the untimely death of King Agoon, later, to expand their malicious policy over other districts.

A minor rebellion which arose when Mankrat II succeeded to the throne was used as a pretext for the sending of an army to the district, and after easily subduing the uprising, lost no time in demanding as remuneration for the aid, absolute control of several localities west of the Timanu River, the elimination of tariff, the establishment of free trade, and an enormous sum of 2,435 guilders to be paid in cash. On top of this, they further insisted upon the delivery of 3,000 loads of rice. Though dismayed at such monstrous stipulations, King Mankrat II saw no other way out but to yield.

The Ebelfelt Revolt

Thereafter the Dutch aggression became more intensified than ever. Among the rebellions which arose, the most famous was the Ebelfelt revolt in 1722, led by a Eurasian leader, born of a German father and Javanese mother. Ebelfelt, with his 47 warriors, sought to drive the Dutch out of Java. The plot, however, was nipped in the bud, and Ebelfelt was beheaded by the Army. It is said that the head of the leader was hung on the wall of his residence for a long time, with an inscription below it reading, "To memoralize the rebellious Peter Ebelfelt, no house shall be built, nor a tree planted on this site. Batavia, April 14, 1722."

In 1740, King Pakubu II led another drive against the Dutch, which incident was climaxed by a utterly merciless slaughter of over 10,000 Javanese in Batavia alone. As he breathed his last, the King conceded all rights to his kingdom to the East India Company.

Mantapuni, younger brother of the fallen monarch, rose to avenge his brother, succeeded in regaining control of close to 70 per cent of the kingdom, and establishing a regime known as the "New Sultan."

But this move, too, was overpowered in 1752, and the new state was made a protectorate of the Dutch. In 1908, the kingdom was reduced to half, and what was left of it degenerated into disorganized local rules.

In addition to the native opposition, the Dutch now encountered an even more formidable enemy when a British armada of 100 ships, and 15,000 soldiers loomed near Batavia. A treaty was forced upon them, whereby once again Java was placed under British rule. Six years later, however, the sovereignty of the island was returned to the Dutch.

This transition of control from the Dutch to the British, though for a brief period, created no small doubt in the minds of the native leaders as to the real strength of the Dutch, leading to the outbreak of numerous revolts against them.

Pangeran Dipa Negara, a Javanese patriot, organized an army and began a formidable campaign, gaining powerful control over central Java. Realizing the strength of this native force, the Dutch sought a truce in 1830, but did not fail thereafter to seize Negara and exile him to Menado, Celebes, where he died in prison. Negara's popularity with the native population, however, remains evident even to this day.

No sizeable opposition was met by the Dutch since that time to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Today, under the able guidance of the Imperial Japanese Forces, Java has been able to re-establish her former self. Unfathomable is the joy and inspiration the Javanese people have found in this epochal event.

East Asia's Family Code

New World Order to Be Based Upon Principle of Common Prosperity for All Peoples

By JIKICHIRO KAWAHARA

There is no nation which does not seek progress and expansion. Under the old world order, nations were swayed by egoism and lived in rivalry. This rivalry was further intensified by the Anglo-Americans whose set policy was to keep other peoples at loggerheads, fish in troubled waters and ultimately establish hegemony over the globe. The victims, failing to see through this scheme, kept on contending with one another with increased intensity, to the malignant delight of the Anglo-American wire-pullers.

Few nations, if any, can live in isolation. Even economically, there is practically none that is completely sufficient unto itself. Hence international economy was conceived and practised to some extent, the basis of which was the premise that gold could buy anything anywhere. But this was an exceedingly unstable one, for here was always the likelihood of some nation or other, for political reasons, refusing to cooperate in the operation of international economy. This instability was attributable to the fact that, whereas politics rules economy, there was no firmly established international political order as the background of international economy. The League of Nations may have been a sort of international political machinery, but it was designed solely to guarantee the status quo of Britain and France (and the United States who, though not a member, supported it in her own interests). If the League had continued its existence intact, well and good for these three countries, but, on the other hand, other nations would never see better days. Such a state of affairs could not have lasted long. Sure enough, the Geneva organ soon died its natural death. There could have been no rational economical order without a rational political order.

As a sequel to the collapse of international economy, it is only natural that nations who are fated to be neighbors should seek to help one another, minister to one another's needs and establish common existence and mutual prosperity. The emergence of the idea of a grossraum or common prosperity region was, therefore, a historic inevitability.

Mutual Aid

The idea of a common prosperity region is not confined to economic considerations alone. Suffice it to say that mutual help is an essential prerequisite to the progress of mankind. Of course, it is in the order of things that mutual help should begin near and then extend far for a natural, well-ordered progress of history. The fallacy of the old order lay in the fact that nations tried to be world factors without passing through the stage of forming grossraums or common prosperity regions. Only when such regions have been established can a new world order be conceived.

There was a time when the creation of States was the greatest concern of nations. Now the establishment of common prosperity regions has emerged as the greatest historic task. What place each nation will have in the world will be decided after it has secured its place as a part of a common prosperity region.

What can be the structural order of a common prosperity region, then? It can be none other than a family-like order. Even Anglo-American scholars are inclining, though reluctantly, toward the principle of regionalism. But their conception does not depart an inch from the conception of the old order. In other words, they would apply the principle of individualism to relations among nations within a wide-area region. Such an attitude can contribute nothing in these days of historic significance. Individualism and factionalism which formed the basis of the old order must be rejected and the principle of a family-like order applied to international relations, if the historic, creative mission devolving upon the present generation is to be accomplished. In this sense, there is truth in the saying that the current war is a conflict between opposing world outlooks.

Under the principle of individualism, human relations are thought of in terms of a contract, and there are no human relations that transcend that contract. That is why individualism has degenerated into something cold and exclusive. Not only that, it has been reduced to a semblance of a guarantee of equality. Western peoples would be well advised to ponder over the fact that, individualism, while laying stress on individuals, has deprived them of their existence.

There can be no other way for all and for one to live than to abide by the principle of the "family." Even some Westerners are now crying for a return to the Orient. Since modern times, mankind has been contaminated with the Occidental outlook on the world.

To return to the Orient is, after all, to return to the "family," which is the guiding principle of the world order, nay, the loftiest principle common to all mankind. For it is in the family that the ideal of enabling all men to have each his proper place is typified. Nora, the heroine in Henrik Ibsen's drama, "A Doll's House," heeded not her husband's remonstrance and deserted him, saying that she had to be a human being before being a wife. But Nora had to come home, after all. Man cannot live in peace, still less progress, unless he has found his proper place. The Modern West is vividly exemplified by Nora. Were the Norwegian dramatic poet alive today, he would have to write, "Nora Comes Home."

Code of Families

The order of Greater East Asia, because it is founded on the codes of the family, may be said to be a miniature of the ultimate world order. Accordingly, the building up of Greater East Asia is a mission of great significance in world history. It is also an order of morality. Some think that a family-like order or the principle of morality is something wholly different from a political theory. Such a view must needs be corrected. Those who are obsessed with Western political ideology and think of politics in terms of rule by might or of legal stipulations lack a correct understanding of the relationship between politics and ethics. Those who hold that ethics is an ideological and not a political concept and that the two should be thought of apart are looking at only one side of the matter and losing sight of its substance.

In Occidental political science of the liberalistic school, politics was detached from ethics, culture and daily life and shut up within the confines of a narrow ideology which made politics something cold and mechanical. It is seen as inevitable that future political science should develop a tendency to free politics from such a narrow ideology and found it on the broad, subsumptive principles of what we call Matsurigoto. Another way of saying it is that morality will become the keynote of a political order.

A family-like order under which the peoples of Greater East Asia will each have their proper place and enjoy well-being as a member of the family of the Common Prosperity Region must form the bedrock of the political order of Greater East Asia.

A Chinese sage of old said that every creature under the sun must have its proper status. Particularly is it necessary that all men should be given each his proper place. And since this ideal is typified in the family, it stands to reason that the codes of the family, which are based on reason and affection, should be the supreme guiding tenet of a political order. This will be readily understood, at least by the Orientals.

East Asiatics that they are, the delegates to the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations were unanimous in voicing their belief in the ideal of the family of Greater East Asia. And the fact that the Assembly was held in the atmosphere of a meeting of the neighborhood association offered a deep significance in contemplating a political order for Greater East Asia.

Fruits of Wisdom

Be noble-minded! Our own heart, and not other men's opinions of us, forms our true honor.—Schiller.

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One may be better than his reputation, but never better than his principles.—Latena.

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Want of desire is the greatest riches.—Vigee.

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A blush is the color of virtue.—Diogenes.

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My memory is the thing I forget with.—A child's definition.

• • •

He whom the gods love, dies young.—Menander.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF P.I. AGRICULTURE

Large Field Is Open for Development of Light Industries

By A Special Correspondent

The new phase in the national movement following the Philippines' independence is the "back-to-the-farm" movement advocated by President Jose P. Laurel. In order to construct a Philippines of the Filipinos, spurs were applied first of all to her increased foodstuffs production. It has strengthened the Philippines herself, while also making an immense contribution to the other East Asiatic nations. Thus in parallel with the development of light industries, the importance of the natural resources has now been fully recognized.

The mango has been called the "king of fruits" in the Southern Regions, and it is one of the essential foods of the Filipinos. Actually, more than 15,000 hectares of mangoes are under cultivation, the average tree bearing 247 fruits. Although eleven provinces in the Philippines are producing mango, there is yet ample space in central Luzon, the Ilocos region and Iloilo for its cultivation; therefore, we can expect an increased production in the future. Although canning was attempted at one time, the endeavor collapsed before it had a chance to display its merits. However, it is not impossible, and once canned mango, jam and jelly are produced, the industrialization of mango will be more prosperous than ever before. Accordingly, the cultivation area of mango will be enlarged, and together with the increase of her economic strength, the Philippines export will prosper.

Coconut Industry

The coconut in the Philippines is ranked with cotton, hemp and rice as one of the essential products, and together with mango it is the mainstay of her economy.

The coconut is on the one hand an indispensable food to the Filipinos, and on the other, an important industrial product whose uses have been expanded remarkably. First of all, there are the copra-meal, lard and soap which are derived and manufactured from it.

Furthermore, the value of coconut milk is more than a mere substitute for condensed milk. Also a method has been discovered by which excellent vinegar can be produced in a short time from the juice of coconuts which until now was looked upon as waste matter.

Moreover, coconut oil is now indispensable as a substitute lubricant for use in Diesel engines, and consequently, its reputation and uses have expanded more than ever. Particularly, the refined coconut oil has become a substitute for petroleum, and recently special lamps using coconut oil have been put on the market. In addition the kernel of the coconut has been carbonized and it is valuable as a fuel. Besides these various uses, the bark of the coconut tree is used to manufacture substitute hemp sacks, hats, helmets, shoe brushes, filter-cloth for use in oil refining, wrapping-cloth for cotton, tooth-powder and insulation plates; whereas the copra refuse is manufactured into fertilizer. It can be seen that thorough uses are made of the coconut and the bark of the tree. Consequently, it is quite obvious why the coconut tree is called "the tree of life."

The Philippines produces approximately 350,000,000,000 coconuts yearly, and with the advent of increased production, it will have inestimable economic value.

Tobacco and Sugar

Besides hemp which is the representative agricultural product of the Philippines, sugar-cane and leaf-tobacco are also internationally famed, and future prospects of these both are very bright indeed. The Philippines produces high-grade tobacco and during the year ending in June, 1941, exported 11,996,900 pesos of leaf and other kinds of tobacco which was over two per cent of the total export of the country. She exported raw and semi-manufactured tobacco to 25 countries of the world.

According to a survey taken a few years ago, the total investment for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes was 28,000,000 pesos. There were 80 cigar and 15 cigarette factories which together produced 300,000,000 smokes.

The cotton acreage was phenomenally increased this year, and the actual yield was three times that of the previous year.

On the other hand, the sugar-cane cultivation has been increased by 20,000 hectares as compared with the previous year.

In promoting agricultural production in the Philippines, fertilizer is indispensable; however, owing to wartime conditions it became impossible to import artificial fertilizers from Japan. Consequently, the Philippines has planned for self-sufficiency of ammonium sulphate, phosphatic fertilizer and potassium. A part of the machinery for the manufacture of these fertilizers has already been set up and arrangements are being made to start on the second installation.

An important industry of the Philippines in the past has been weaving carried on by the Filipino women, and they have manufactured all kinds of cloth. At the same time they are dexterous tailors and embroiderers, and they also excel in brewery and in the manufacture of weapons.

Meanwhile the manufacture of dry-cell batteries by utilizing carbonized coconut kernels has been started.

The production of raw materials alone is not enough to bring about economic sufficiency; the development of industries to utilize these raw materials is necessary. The question is what kinds of industries should be launched. At present tentative plans have been laid for the copra, fuel, machinery, and the iron and steel industries.

Timber Industry

Among the natural resources, timber is one of the most important in the Philippines, and in Davao alone there are approximately 1,000,000 hectares of forest region. There are the hardwood variety which can be used for the construction of wooden ships, wood suitable for building houses, for the manufacture of wooden barrels as substitutes for drums and for many other uses. Timber is one of the chief sources of wealth of the Philippines, and consequently, the government pays much attention to afforestation and other forestry measures. Hence, at the opening of the National Assembly on December 3, last year, a bill was introduced and passed to prohibit careless felling of timber.

The indispensable conditions for the encouragement and development of agriculture and industries are the establishment of financial and experimental organs. Numerous other measures must also be taken such as the perfection of the system of cooperative societies, the education of laborers and the regulation of domestic supply and demand. In the Philippines these measures have all been legally established, and only remain to be put into practise. In conjunction with the complete organization of the Philippines' public finance, organs for expanding both public and private industrial facilities will be established.

The total area of the Philippines is several times that of Denmark, while her soil and seasonal temperature is beyond comparison with her. When we recall that Denmark, which is the size of Hokkaido or about one-third the size of Mindanao Island, exported several hundred million yen's worth of agricultural and manufactured products to Great Britain before the war, it is quite possible that the Filipinos can be stirred up to accomplish wonders in the development of their agricultural resources.

THE POLITICAL STORM RAGING IN U.S.

America's War Administration Needs to Be Radically Changed

(The following article appeared in the July 12, 1943 issue of the Life.)

Last week the American home front was rocked as if by earthquake and hurricane. The nation's economic structure shook beneath the desks of the war czars as a big political wind swept through their offices.

Most of the big wind came from Congress. It was a hot, stinging wind, generated by enormous forces temporarily out of control. The most boisterous force was agriculture, pressing for higher prices. Another was composed of thousands of small producers, who saw themselves faced with extinction by the Administration's subsidy program. Another was labor, pressing in the opposite direction for subsidies and lower prices. The Administration had weakened its position by permitting John L. Lewis to dictate terms to a nation at war. So when Mr. Roosevelt vetoed the ill-conceived Smith-Connally anti-strike bill, Democrats and Republicans alike rose up in fury to override him. Only after this humiliating wartime defeat did the Administration get its subsidies—and by a tenuous margin.

In the big wind the jerry-built war administration seemed to be falling apart. The Cabinet system, long cherished by the American people, had been almost undermined. The State Department had been pushed and jostled by extraneous agencies like the Board of Economic Warfare and the Rockefeller Committee, and had besides lost the confidence of the public in endless pursuit of expediency. Secretary Ickes' efforts to play a constructive role had run into the cross fire of the War Labor Board. The Secretary of Commerce was under attack by the Vice-President. In a great food crisis the Department of Agriculture was shorn of power. And in a great labor crisis the Department of Labor was a non-entity. Yet beyond and around the ruins of the Cabinet the confusion was even worse. More than 80 bureaus, agencies and departments were reporting directly to the President and, or the "deputy President"—czar piled upon czar, their lines of authority hopelessly tangled. Food Czar Chester Davis resigned. Price Czar Brown of the OPA had now lost the confidence of the entire nation. Information Czar Elmer Davis had threatened to quit. And Production Czar Nelson, long ago ticketed as a businessman of the second rank, had scuttled for the storm cellar.

Production Slumps

This storm in Washington had echoes and repercussions all over the earth. Our fighting men, boiling mad, likened John L. Lewis to the enemy. As a result of three coal strikes, production of steel was down to 90 per cent of capacity. Lieutenant-General Somervell, brains of the Army's supply system, broke through the usual screen of censorship to report that production for the Army ground forces for May was almost 4 per cent under April and 6 per cent under schedule. All signs now point to a further slump in June, in which case the Army will be seriously behind its requirements in critical items. At the same time the purchase of war bonds fell in June to one-half of what it had been in May.

The most sickening manifestations on the home front, however, were the race riots. The two biggest riots have been the Los Angeles zoot-suit war, involving Mexicans, and the dreadful Detroit riot. Elsewhere, however, there has been racial or religious tension. In Boston there have been incidents between Catholics and Jews.

All this was enough to drive patriots to despair. Yet despair can cure nothing—nor can anger. Only those who deeply understand the American people can extricate them from the present crisis.

For instance, it is well to remember that Americans have always been difficult to lead in war. George Washington never had the Continental Congress solidly behind him. Abraham Lincoln's war administration was almost torn to shreds, and Woodrow Wilson pleaded for support. This American characteristic is not simple perversity. It arises from passionate devotion to a single principle—government by consent of the governed. To say that this principle must be laid aside in wartime is sheer political poppycock. From the American point of view, to lay it aside is to lose the war. Every patriot wants the Commander-in-Chief to have tremendous power, but he wants to stamp that power with his own sovereign approval. The tragedy of the present Administration is that it has flagrantly disregarded this truth. Not only has it kept the Congress on the outside of the war, but it has set up dozens of baffling new agencies, which, while technically legitimate, exist in actuality beyond the people's consent. Having neither prestige nor acceptance, such agencies cannot lead the people in war.

Moreover, right in the middle of the war, there has occured an unprecedented debacle—the collapse of the political organization known as the New Deal. Let no one confuse this collapse with the collapse of America. Yet the collapse of the New Deal has left a political vacuum which must somehow be filled. In a parliamentary system such as that of Great Britain, the disintegration of a group that had governed the nation for a decade would involve the immediate formation of a new government. This we cannot do in 1943. Yet we must not kid ourselves that nothing needs to be done, because the need for government by a real consent of the governed is urgent, not to say desperate. Mr. Roosevelt and responsible leaders of both parties must at once set about building a new war administration. And this administration, however powerful, must command the political respect of people who are willing to die for liberty.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

This world seemeth fair,
A garden gay with flowers:

Yet sojourn here is brief,
Swift shrivel all earth's joys:

Prepare, O traveller, prepare,
Soon must thou bid thy friends
farewell, and get thee gone:

Few days are left for kindliness
and grace,
Then use them well:

Bear ever in thy heart remembrance of thine end,
For soon, ah soon, it cometh.

• • •

O thou who art Protector of the
universe,
Ruler of all its destinies,
Abode of happiness and peace,
Ocean of mercy,
Friend of the poor and needy,
Destroyer of the woes of penury:

Thou who art everlasting,
Thou who art perfect, whole, and
pure,
Unending, unbeginning,
Ancient of days,
Refuge of thy people,
Their Lord ineffable,
Matchless, adored,
Guardian of the worlds,
Mainstay of life,
Thou art my heart's Beloved,